

Raleigh Tribune.

DAILY

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RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

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THE TRIBUNE IS REPUBLICAN, BUT IT IS THE PEOPLE'S PAPER.

THE LEXOW COMMITTEE

Still Making Trouble for
the Combines and
Trusts.

UNITED RUBBER CO. ON THE RACK

CAUCHOUCL KINGS HAVE A CAPITAL OF \$26,000,000.

Claim the Centralization of Capital
Sustains Wages—However, Rubber Shoes Have Advanced From \$1.90 to \$2.60.

New York, Feb. 17.—The legislative committee investigating trusts and monopolies in this State, resumed its session this morning. Charles R. Flint, Treasurer of the United States Rubber Company, again took the stand. Before testifying Mr. Flint's examination Mr. Lexow announced that the affairs of the National Wall Paper Company would be taken up tomorrow.

Mr. Flint was asked if he had any of the documents concerning the organization of the United States Rubber Company with him and produced the certificate of organization of the company. Mr. Flint then gave the capitalization of the various companies that composed the United States Rubber Company. The Elkan Candee, he said, was organized in 1842 with a capital of \$60,000; the Goodyear Metallic Rubber Shoe Company in 1843, capital \$10,000; Meyer Rubber Company in 1844, capital \$200,000; New Jersey Rubber Company in 1870, capital \$200,000; New Brunswick Rubber Company in 1870, capital \$300,000; American Rubber Company in 1877, capital \$1,000,000; Boston Rubber Company in 1888, capital \$300,000; Wyoming about 1886, capital \$100,000; Rubber Manufacturing Selling Company in 1891, capital \$300,000.

"How much stock of the United States Rubber Company was issued for these companies?" asked Senator Lexow.

"In round numbers, about \$26,000," replied Mr. Flint. Witness said the properties had been valued for stock issue purposes by a committee of appraisers whose reports had been accepted.

He had no personal knowledge of the matter and no suspicions that fictitious values had been placed on any of the plants. Witness disclaimed the distinction, and added by him the chairman being the leader that had proposed the combination.

Chairman Lexow found much fault with Mr. Flint's manner of testifying, charging that he clouded his replies by too much explanation. Witness replied that his experience as a witness had been limited and he found it difficult to give direct replies to involved questions.

The facts were evolved by Mr. Lexow, who asked that the spokesman of the original combination, acquired afterwards by purchase, were paid for in stock and that no money was used. Witness himself, previous to the combination, had not been engaged in the manufacture of rubber and had no interest in that business beyond a small amount of stock in one company. He could not tell without consulting records what he received for that small interest.

The rubber company paid the bankers a commission of half a million dollars (in stock) for putting its stock on the market.

Mr. Flint disclaimed knowledge of details of the working of the business of the company. He could not answer Mr. Lexow's questions as to the closing down of various companies at different times or the reasons therefor, nor as to the discharge of employees or the increase in the price of manufactured goods by the trust.

Witness was of the opinion that the only way the price of labor could be maintained in this country was by the centralization of capital.

"Today," he said, "American wage-earners are enabled to sustain rates of wages by the existence of superior organizations of manufacturers."

He thinks the only way in which the wages can be kept up is by the realization of manufacturing power, resulting that results from superior organizations in connection with the labor-saving machinery. By means of this centralization, the American wage-earner can compete against cheap-labor countries like Japan and China."

Mr. Flint also stated that they had manufactured more goods than was done in the past year.

"It is not a fact that you have advanced the price of rubber shoes from \$1.90 to \$2.60, and that the price now is \$2.75."

"I don't know anything about that." At this juncture, a recess was taken. Mr. Lexow excused Mr. Flint until after recess, the committee took up the Lexow Committee, a combination recently formed.

The testimony of witnesses examined showed that this trust has a capital of two million dollars. Its methods of business and the reasons for its existence are about the same as those of the sugar and rubber combines. The operations of the concern, however, have been confined chiefly to the States of New York and New Jersey.

Laid up for Repairs.

New York, Feb. 17.—The new United States gunboat Annapolis, which was launched at Elizabethport last January, arrived at the navy-yard this morning. She will be dry-docked and a new copper bottom and copper-lined bilges will be adjusted by the yard force under the supervision of the naval officers. The new gunboat is a light draught vessel, meant for coast and harbor defence, and will not be ready for commission for several months.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Step-Mother Strikes a Step-Son on the Head—Blow May Prove Fatal.

Special to The Tribune.

Asheville, N. C., Feb. 17.—Information reached the Citizen today of a tragedy which occurred near Bardsville, this county, Sunday night. While interfering as peace maker in a domestic quarrel, R. R. Cole was struck upon the head by his stepmother, Mrs. E. W. Cole, a blow that will in all probability prove fatal. The young man was well liked in this community.

W. A. H.

DEMANDING

The Immediate Release of Julio Sanguilly.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations gave the Sanguilly case careful consideration this morning, the subject coming before the committee on the joint resolution of Senator Call, instructing the President to demand the immediate release of Julio Sanguilly with permission to return to the United States.

The correspondence which has been sent to the Senate was thoroughly gone over, but the committee finally agreed to postpone action until tomorrow, so that the State Department could respond to the committee's inquiry as to whether there had been any developments in the case since the sending of the correspondence to the Senate. The case appears, in the opinion of the committee, to be an agreement of the two governments.

The sentiment of the committee is favorable to a recommendation for the passage of Mr. Call's resolution.

To Settle the Question.

Athens, Feb. 17.—The belief prevails here that a diplomatic conference will be held in Berlin for the purpose of settling the question of the union of Crete with Greece. It is expected that the matter will be decided in favor of Greece and that Prince George will be chosen Prince of the island.

Anti-Turkish disturbances have occurred in Thessaly. Shots have been exchanged at Arta, on the Turkish frontier, where a Turkish guard across the border was struck by a bullet.

Canada, Feb. 17.—At the head of a foreign squadron, held on board the Italian flagship today, Admiral Canevaro sent a note to the Greek consul informing him that any attack on the part of Greece upon Canea, Retimo, Sitia or Heraklion would be repulsed by the warships of the powers.

The consul was also warned that all further hostile action on the part of Christian insurgents and Greek troops in other parts of the island must cease at once.

Will not Fill Vacancies.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—President Cleveland will not make nominations to fill vacancies in the government service which may be caused by resignation, occurring between March 1st and next March 1st, but will leave such places open to be filled by President McKinley. This does not include places when the four years term of office expires or of places that are vacated by the death of the occupant when the office still has a year or more to run.

Consul General to Greece.

Huntington, W. Va., Feb. 17.—Hon. George A. Floding of this city, received a letter from Major McKinley today assuring him of his nomination as Minister and Consul General to Greece, Roumania and Servia. Mr. McKinley and Mr. Floding served together during the late war, and during President Harrison's administration Mr. McKinley urged the appointment of Mr. Floding to the post at Athens.

Gen. Weyler May be Superseded.

Madrid, Feb. 17.—El Dia, in an article on the political situation, asserts in the most positive terms that a ministerial crisis is impending and that it is possible that Senor Sagasta will return to the Premiership.

The paper also says that there is a likelihood that Gen. Ramon Blanco, late Governor-General of the Philippines Islands, will replace General Weyler as Captain General of Cuba.

Don't Want Their Books Examined.

New York, Feb. 17.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining Company held a meeting this afternoon. After adjournment, Treasurer Seares declined to state what action the directors took regarding the request of the Lexow Committee for permission to examine the company's books. John E. Parsons also declined to make any statement, saying that it would be contempt to the committee for him to do so.

Railroad Officials Fired \$4,000.

New Orleans, Feb. 17.—Messrs. Thorne and Sergeant, officials of the Texas Pacific Railroad, who pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit court here to an indictment charging them with violating the inter-State commerce law, were fined each \$4,000 this morning by Judge Portlance.

No Rupture Between Turkey and Greece.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.—The Turkish Government persists in declaring that it is not to be inferred that there is or will be any rupture of the relations between Turkey and Greece, from the fact that Turkey is determined to leave the settlement of the troubles in Crete to the European powers.

New Naval Chaplain.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Rev. John H. McKunkin, of Washington, Iowa, appointed Naval Chaplain today is a Presbyterian minister recently at Missoula, Montana, and Ruskin, Nebraska. He was born May 2nd, 1869, and his principal endorsement was from William J. Bryan.

Mobilization.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.—The Government has issued an order for the mobilization of the Turkish fleet with the least possible delay.

Laid up for Repairs.

New York, Feb. 17.—The new United States gunboat Annapolis, which was launched at Elizabethport last January, arrived at the navy-yard this morning. She will be dry-docked and a new copper bottom and copper-lined bilges will be adjusted by the yard force under the supervision of the naval officers. The new gunboat is a light draught vessel, meant for coast and harbor defence, and will not be ready for commission for several months.

THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION

OF THE RALEIGH TRIBUNE, DEVOTED TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

An Edition That Will Far Surpass Anything in the News-
paper Line Ever Before Thought of or Published in
North Carolina.

THE TRIBUNE is preparing for publication a handsome biographical edition to come out before the Assembly adjourns. This edition will be devoted to the members of the General Assembly, and will contain a sketch of their lives with a splendid newspaper portrait, and will be the most interesting edition of the kind ever published in North Carolina. Every member of the General Assembly should be represented in this edition, and our Mr. C. Beauregard Polk will call on each member and explain the matter fully.

This edition will be a valuable matter of record to each and every member and to the people of our State.

Already a large number of the prominent members have made arrangements to be represented in this issue.

CONGRESS OF MOTHERS NICE TO BE ENDORSED

That Will Undoubtedly Attract Wide-spread Attention.

PRESIDENT, MRS. THEODORE BIRNEY BUT THE VENOMOUS ATTACK ONLY

SAID IT WAS FOR THE CHILDREN AND MOTHERS.

This is by no Means a Sex Movement—Sons, Daughters, Fathers and Mothers are very Deeply Interested.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—The first session of the National Congress of Mothers, which has attracted such wide attention all over the United States, was opened at the Arlington Hotel at 10 o'clock this morning.

Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Washington, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, delivered the opening prayer. Mrs. Theodore Birney, president of the congress, made the address of welcome. Speaking of the objects of the congress, she said it was the culture of children and mothers. The child question was the one most worthy of attention, and as this was the woman era when so much arose to distract women from the care of their children, this congress had taken upon itself to try to point out the way in which children should be brought up. The desire was that the coming generation of mothers should have a college education and a general knowledge of the needs of childhood, in order that they might better be able to direct the footsteps of the young.

In closing, Mrs. Birney said:

"This is no sex movement, but one in which sons and daughters, fathers and mothers should be interested alike."

Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, of New York city, responded. She spoke of the good results of kindergarten work. Mrs. McDaniels, alias G. W. Baird, of this city, was arrested last night, charged with violating the laws of the United States against using mails for promoting a lottery.

The trial began this morning. It is alleged that he sold tickets in all sections of the country, purporting to be issued by the "Royal Havana Lottery," which is operated under protection of the government of Spain. McDaniels had, however, no connection with the Havana Company; his tickets were a forgery, and his scheme made it impossible for any purchaser to win at any time in a prize lottery.

Eleven of the fake tickets were found in McDaniels' house, 50 Madison avenue, this morning. Along with them, there were bundles of letters containing remittances and orders from his agents throughout New England and the Middle States.

Mr. Comstock asserts that McDaniels had no connection with the Havana Company; his tickets were a forgery, and his scheme made it impossible for any purchaser to win at any time in a prize lottery.

The afternoon session, the time being taken up exclusively with the delivery of addresses. The first was by Frank Hamilton Cushing, of Washington, D. C., as to "Mother and child of the primitive world." Mr. Cushing is professor in the Bureau of Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institute.

Favorable to the Lorimer Bill.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—A favorable report was ordered today by the House Labor Committee on the Lorimer bill, "to prevent conspiracies to blacklist."

Mrs. Cleveland Receives the Congress of Mothers.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Mrs. Cleveland's reception at the White House to the Congress of Mothers was held at 11:30, and for nearly an hour a steady stream of visitors shook hands with her in the Blue Parlor. The officials estimating the number of visitors at 1,500 mothers, with a sprinkling of minor offspring, and an occasional father. The introductions were made by Mrs. Theodore Birney.

SECRETARY HERBERT

And Party Gone to Charleston to Witness the Battleship Manoeuvres.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 17.—Secretary Herbert left Washington for Charleston this afternoon in a private car over the Atlantic Coast Line, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Herbert, and Mrs. Benjamin Mizner, Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. George P. Harrison, Senator M. C. Butler, Col. T. S. Farrow and Lewis H. Finney, Attorney General Harmon and Capt. Wintz, of the British navy, will follow the party this evening. The Secretary will arrive at Charleston at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning, and after a short stay at the hotel, the party will embark at 11 o'clock on the revenue cutter Colfax to review the fleet and visit the flagship. Returning at 1 p. m. the Secretary will speak at the banquet of the Chamber of Commerce in the evening. Friday morning the party will drive about the city and make calls and attend the ball at night tendered the Secretary and officers of the fleet. During his visit, the Secretary will review the fleet, probably on Thursday afternoon.

Naval Orders.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The following naval orders were issued to-day:

Lieutenant William S. Sims has been ordered as naval attaché at Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Raymond P. Rodgers, formerly Chief of the Intelligence office, who has held the position for nearly five years. Lieutenant Sims has recently been on duty with the receiving ship Richmond at League Island, from which he will proceed to the Asiatic Squadron.

Assistant-Surgeon J. C. Rosenbleuth will be detached from the Raleigh February 20th, to the Asiatic Squadron at Massachusetts. Assistant Paymaster J. B. Fiffe, newly appointed, is assigned to the receiving ship Wabash, at Boston, for instruction. Boatswain W. Carter and D. Ward are placed on the retired list.

Naval Court of Inquiry.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—The Naval Court of Inquiry to investigate the grounding of the United States cruiser Brooklyn on Schooner Ledge in the Delaware river on January 30th, last, land Navy-Yard. The court, consisting of Commodore George Dewey, Captain John C. Watson and Captain Henry F. Pickering, Lieutenant S. A. Staunton as Judge Advocate, met in the Admiral's cabin, on board the Brooklyn as she lay in the dry-dock, and formally organized.

Captain Cook, commander of the vessel, was the first witness.

Captain Cook said that when the vessel struck the obstacle it seemed to move. In his opinion, it was a loose rock. After the Brooklyn was dry, he took from the rent in the bottom, some heavy splinters of wood and seven yards of yellow mesh. It seemed probable to the witness that the ship had grounded on a place where other vessels had struck, and in doing so, picked up a part of her bottom.

Turkey Wants Money.

Constantinople, Feb. 17.—The ministry of Marine has asked the government for a credit of 500,000 pounds Turkish to defray the expenses incurred in preparing and mobilizing the Turkish fleet.

Two squadrons are now being prepared. The first, which will comprise four warships and ten torpedo boats, will sail within five days, under command of Vice-Admiral Hassam, and will consist of five warships and ten torpedo boats. Fifty thousand men will be required for service in addition to the Redifs of the Third Army Corps, now at Salomika, and the Redifs of Trebizond have also been ordered to join 800 men who will be concentrated near the Greek frontier.

J. B. H.

COMSTOCK AFTER ROGUES.

Unearth a big Fraud at Baltimore and Makes Arrests.

THE REFORMATORY BILL

Discussed and Passed by
the Senate Yes-
terday.

THREE RAILROAD BILLS TABLED

THEY WERE HAUSER'S TRIPLETS,
AND THE HOUSE VOTED
THEM DOWN.

Wanted Passes Prohibited, Rates
Reduced and Commission Elected
by the People—Flood of Bills in
the House.

HOUSE.
Yesterday's session of the House of
Representatives was called to order at
10 o'clock and Representative Lawson
offered the morning prayer.

The greater portion of the journal of
the previous day's session was read.
Mr. Nelson corrected the same by caus-
ing it to show that in the vote on the
railroad bill he had paired with Rep-
resentative McLellan, who favored the
minority report.

A number of petitions were intro-
duced and there were extensive reports
from standing committees.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Alexander—Bill for the benefit of
the public schools of Tyrrell County.

Mr. Craven—Bill to incorporate the
Elizabeth Cottage Company.

Mr. Sutton, of Cumberland—Bill to
incorporate "The Order of Unity."

Mr. Ormsby—Bill to amend section 51,
laws of 1835, so as to require sheriffs
to give notice to mortgagees of intended
sale for taxes.

Mr. Yarborough—Bill to place Arch
W. Jeffreys on the roll as a first-class
pensioner.

Mr. Conley—Bill to prevent the fell-
ing of timber and floating logs in North
Fork and Buck Creek, in McDowell
County.

Mr. Craven—Bill to create a board to
control the convicts and roads in
Mecklenburg County.

Mr. Clanton—Bill to incorporate an
independent order of Farmers and Me-
chanics of the United States.

Mr. Dixon of Greene—Bill to incorpo-
rate the Snow Hill Railroad Company to
construct a road from Snow Hill to
some point on the Wilmington and
Weldon Railroad or the Atlantic and
North Carolina road.

Mr. Parker of Perquimans—Bill con-
cerning the Agricultural Department and
College of Agriculture and Me-
chanic Arts, providing that the college
be managed by a board of directors en-
tirely separate from the agricultural de-
partment.

Mr. Person, of Wilson—Bill relating
to cotton weighing in Wilson.

Mr. McPhee—Bill to place N. P.
Leeds of Yancey county, on the pension
roll.

Mr. Clanton—Bill to provide for the
drainage of Big Sugar Creek.

Mr. Daniels—Bill for the relief of the
Clerk of the Superior Court of Dare
County.

Mr. Duncan—Bill for the relief of
William Smith.

Mr. Aiken—Bill providing for the
holding of farmers' institutes by the
Commissioners of Agriculture.

Mr. Cunningham—Bill to grant Mrs. Eliza-
abeth T. Moore a pension for the year 1889-90.

Mr. Daniels—Bill for the better pro-
tection of wild fowls in Dare County.

Mr. Watts—Bill for the relief of B. F.
Steel, of Alexander County.

Mr. McPhee—Bill for the relief of
Samuel McPhee, an ex-Confederate
soldier.

Mr. Allen—Bill to incorporate the
Bank of Randolph.

Mr. Allen—Bill to enable J. M. Worth
to make a deed to certain lands in Ran-
dolph County.

Mr. Hauser—Bill to amend chapter
298, laws of 1893.

Mr. Schulken—Bill to amend chapter
26, laws of 1891.

Mr. Meares—Bill authorizing the
treasurer of Bladen County to pay elec-
tion officers.

Mr. Freeman—Bill for the relief of P.
F. Justice, of Henderson County.

Mr. Manning—Bill to incorporate the
auxiliary Board of Health of Edge-
combe County.

Mr. Burgess—Bill to amend chapter 27,
private laws of 1873-74.

Mr. Burgess—Bill for the protection of
birds in Camden County.

Mr. Lawhon—Bill to pension William
Garner and J. A. Mum, of Moore
County.

Mr. Babbitt—Bill to prevent the man-
ufacture and sale of intoxicants near
Bladen Springs in Pender County.

Mr. Yarborough—Bill for the relief of John T. Kimbro.

Mr. Meares—Bill to place wives of
Confederate soldiers on the pension
roll after the death of husbands.

Mr. Crumpler—Bill for the relief of J.
R. Ceemon, former treasurer of Samp-
son County.

Mr. Roberts—Bill to prohibit sale of
intoxicants near certain institutions in
Mecklenburg County.

Mr. Walters—Bill to incorporate Shad-
ron church in Rockingham County.

Mr. Bryan, of Chatham—Bill to pro-
vide for the appointment of a clerk for
the Railroad Commission.

Mr. Foster—Bill to put W. J. Crum,
of Rockingham, on the pension list.

Mr. Bryan, of Chatham—Bill to amend
chapter 417, laws of 1891.

Mr. Parker of Perquimans—Resolu-
tion of the sub-committee on penal insti-
tutions \$245.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to authorize the
judges of Superior Courts and Criminal
Courts to appoint stenographers.

Mr. Johnson—Bill to amend chapter
246, public laws of 1895.

Mr. McPhee—Bill to protect per-
sons laboring for corporations in Yan-
keey county.

Mr. Ferguson—Bill to repeal chapter
84, public laws of 1895.

Mr. Lusk—Bill for the relief of Lar-
ken Hayes, of Buncombe.

Mr. Graham—Bill to locate and settle
the line between North Carolina and
Tennessee.

Mr. Bryan of Chatham—Bill providing
for the inspection and regulation
of mines, by making the Commissioner
of Labor Statistic "mine inspector"
also, and putting all mines "in the State
under his direction."

Mr. McPhee—Bill for the relief of W.
K. Roberts.

Mr. Bryan, of Chatham—Bill for the re-
peal of the appropriation of the Uni-
versity of North Carolina amounting
to \$15,000.

Mr. Lusk—Bill to provide for the ap-

pointment of a police justice for the
city of Asheville.

MR. HOWE'S PERSONAL PRIVI-
LEGE.

Representative Howe arose to a
question of personal privilege in order
that he might explain his difficulty
with the governor on Tuesday and to
ask for the appointment of a committee
to investigate the charge made by the
governor that he (Howe) had been paid
to vote to sustain the Southern lease.
Mr. Howe's statement was similar to
that published in Wednesday's Tribune.
However, the committee was not
appointed.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend section 12, chapter 93,
laws of 1895. Passed.

Resolution to refund to John Boyer,
ex-Sheriff of Forsyth County, the sum
of \$125, money paid by him in excess of
show tax at time of settlement with the
State and County. Passed.

Resolution to appoint a committee to
inspect histories used in public schools
was referred to the educational com-
mittee. The resolution charged that
there were histories in use having politi-
cal coloring.

Bill to allow Weldon to levy a special
tax to build a bridge. Passed second
reading.

Resolution for the encouragement of
fine arts relating to the proposed
woman's exposition of the Carolinas.
Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Twelve o'clock having arrived, the
hour for special order, the Speaker an-
nounced the three bills composing the
special order for the session were
as follows: Bill to amend chapter 320,
acts of 1891, entitled "An act to provide
for the general supervision of railroads,
steam-boats and canal companies, ex-
press and telegraph companies doing
business in the State."

Bill to elect railroad commissioners
by a vote of the people.

Bill to prohibit the issuing of free
passes and franks.

The first named bill was put upon its
second reading with unfavorable report.

This bill, last named, the provisions of
the two last named bills, being an
amendment that the railroad commis-
sions be elected by the people; that no
transportation company shall

charge more than 2 and 2/4 cents per
mile fare; that no telephone line or ex-
change shall charge more than \$12 for
service phones and \$18 for business

phones; that no company affected by
the bill shall lower standard services

on account of reduced rates; that just
and reasonable freight rates be estab-
lished by the Railroad Commission, so
that the property of said company

shall not pay more than 6 per cent.
That in making this calculation the
Commission shall not take into con-
sideration any salaries paid to officers

in excess of \$2,500, in the making of the
rates on freight, passenger and other

rates; that no shall be unlawful

for any company to issue free passes
or franks or render service at less than
rates charged the general public.

By the way, the

Commissioner of Railroads, Mr. Hoff-
man, has said that the

bill will be voted down.

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Free Trade Trickery.

From the New York Press.
A lamentable truth about most of the people whose talk on currency reform is the loudest is that they are not nearly so anxious to have assured to the country a sound dollar—because they know it is assured as long as Republicans are in control of the Nation's business affairs—as they are to oppose the Protective policy of the Republican party. When these people pass their resolutions, make their speeches and in other ways exploit their currency views, they are simply pursuing their plan, followed persistently now for more than a year, of kicking up a great dust with which to conceal their real purpose—attacks on a tariff that gives Protection to Americans.

These same people who are now crying that we must let the tariff alone and reform the currency or we shall go still further to the deminution bow-wows, that they already have sent us with their diabolic Wilson law, are the very ones who started the silver craze. When they saw that the party which ruined this country with the Wilson law was being defeated at every annual election and that in the Presidential election of 1896 it would be broken on the wheel for the havoc it had wrought, they attempted to avert their doom by fooling the people into believing that the sole cause of our closed mills, our idle wage-earners, our business depression and our bankrupt treasury was the national greenback. They did not fool the Eastern people, but they were sufficiently successful in their dust kicking enterprise to stampede parts of the West and South into a new issue, absurdly unnecessary and wickedly false.

These free-trade tom-tom players made just as loud a noise when they assured the people that if the silver purchasing act were repealed, the Wilson law would be vindicated and prosperity would return to this country. Well, the purchasing act was repealed and it did not help matters a bit, because the Wilson law was not repealed. Then they told the people that if free silver were beaten in the November election, we instantly should see what a beautiful thing the Wilson law was, because, on the very day after election, business would move on again and wealth would rain on the heads of all, the wise and the foolish, the wicked and the righteous. Well, free silver was beaten; but that did not help matters a bit, just as the press and other good Republicans all along declared would be the result, because the abominable Wilson law still made it impossible for this country to regain its former hold on its own market, the richest in the world.

Now these free-trade fakirs are engaged in the same old mysteries, beseeching the people to remove their eyes from the Wilson law and fix them upon the greenback alone. Monte-banks and yogis! They lie when they talk. They cheat when they borrow the people's confidence. They juggle when they perform their currency tricks. They are free traders, and they play their tricks only in the interest of the Wilson law. They pretend to tear out the tongue of the free silver ass, and they try to cut the throat of the Protection ox.

That is all there is to the currency principles of the free traders, who would have the Wilson law unchanged, though it has forced their administration to make up four bond issues, and is now rolling a sixty-million-dollar deficiency for the present fiscal year, though it has wrecked American wage-earners more than three hundred investments, taken away from our millions a year in pay, and left this country a field of plunder for foreign capital and foreign labor.

There can be no currency reform, no agrarian relief, no industrial revival, no business restoration, no faintest touch of prosperity until we have a new tariff law. For that law the American people wait upon William McKinley and the Fifty-fifth Congress, and they pray that in its enactment and enforcement there may be no delay after March 4th. We can afford to ignore absolutely every other question relating to government until we pass the Dingell bill, which will be the rainfall from Heaven upon the withered garden of our nation.

Old Farmer Hopkins.

Four full sets of scenery, all on a magnificent scale, are used in "Old Farmer Hopkins." Act first: An exterior of a millionaire's summer residence at Long Branch. Act second: An interior of a newsboys' lodging cellar, Mott street, New York City. Act third: An East River dock, New York City, Brooklyn and her famous bridge illuminated in the distance. Act fourth: Exterior of Farmer Hopkins' home in Vermont. Two different sized sets are carried and the company guarantee the management of our Opera House that one or the other will positively be used. The company appear tonight.

Arbuckle's Coffee, 17c. Breakfast Strips, 8½c. WOOLLCOTT & SON.

STATEMENT
Showing the Condition of the Travelers Life Insurance Company, December 31, 1896.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon) \$ 1,953,756.09
Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple) 5,377,156.02
Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company 9,702,585.92
Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company 45,266.97
Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities 1,650,492.31
Cash in company's principal office and belonging to the company deposited in bank 203,121.89
Premiums or assessments unpaid 547,439.14
All other assets detailed in statement 9,631.82
Total assets \$787,962.61

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, as required by law \$ 43,101.69
All other claims 196,753.40

Total liabilities \$239,855.09

Capital stock paid up \$500,000.00

Total income 207,663.37

Total expenditures 67,449.79

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written \$1,098,681.57

Premiums received 5,659.80

Losses paid on risks taken 255.31

Losses incurred 255.31

JAMES BOND, President.

JOSHUA HORNER, Vice-Pres.

F. J. STONE, Secretary.

R. B. RAYNEY, General Agent, Raleigh, State of North Carolina, Office of Secretary of State, Insurance Department, Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1897.

In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the Travellers Life Insurance Company on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT
Showing the Condition of the United States Branch of the Sun Insurance Office, December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon) \$ 270,000.00

Loans on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first liens on the fee-simple) 188,000.00

Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company 1,671,802.00

Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities 23,709.59

Premiums or assessments unpaid 304,937.64

All other assets detailed in statement 1,408.61

Total assets \$2,641,518.52

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted \$ 161,250.00

Reserve, as required by law 1,289,488.71

All other claims 62,979.81

Total liabilities \$1,613,818.71

Total income 1,655,134.14

Total expenditures \$1,351,937.39

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written \$587,619.00

Premiums received 5,517.63

Losses paid on risks taken 489.69

Losses incurred 889.69

J. J. GUILFORD, Manager.

J. M. BROUGHTON, General Agent, Raleigh, State of North Carolina, Office of Secretary of State, Insurance Department, Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1897.

In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the United States Branch of the Sun Insurance Office on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT
Showing the Condition of the United States Fire Insurance Company, December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Loans and bonds (duly recorded and bearing first lien on the fee-simple) \$431,500.00

Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other States, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company 174,982.50

Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities 4,306.34

Cash in company's principal office and belonging to the company, deposited in bank 11,470.67

Premiums or assessments unpaid 54,906.40

All other assets detailed in statement 387.36

Total assets \$677,553.27

LIABILITIES.

Losses unpaid, including those resisted \$ 23,178.92

Reserve, as required by law 23,148.59

All other claims 21,429.70

Total liabilities \$285,027.71

Capital stock paid up \$250,000.00

Total income 318,874.60

Total expenditures 308,806.33

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written \$306,584.00

Premiums received 4,137.05

Losses paid on risks taken 4,481.96

Losses incurred 3,277.08

W. W. UNDERHILL, President.

S. M. CRAFT, Vice President.

W. H. GRIFFIN, Secretary.

J. P. ALBRIGHT, General Agent, Burlington, State of North Carolina, Office of Secretary of State, Insurance Department, Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1897.

In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the United States Fire Insurance Company on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

Showing the Condition of the American Bonding and Trust Company, December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon) \$ 15,633.79

Loan on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first lien on the fee-simplis) 126,986.25

Account of stocks and bonds of the United States, and of this and other states, also all other stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company 552,849.42

Stocks, bonds and all other securities (except mortgage) hypothecated to the company as collateral security for cash actually loaned by the company 45,266.97

Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities 2,631.34

Cash in company's principal office and belonging to the company, deposited in bank 19,378.04

Premiums or assessments unpaid 17,579.98

Interest due and accrued on stocks and other securities 5.00

All other assets detailed in statement 8.93

Total assets \$787,962.61

LIABILITIES.

Reserve, as required by law \$ 43,101.69

All other claims 196,753.40

Total liabilities \$239,855.09

Capital stock paid up \$500,000.00

Total income 207,663.37

Total expenditures 67,449.79

NORTH CAROLINA BUSINESS IN 1896.

Risks written \$1,098,681.57

Premiums received 5,659.80

Losses paid on risks taken 255.31

Losses incurred 255.31

JAMES BOND, President.

JOSHUA HORNER, Vice-Pres.

F. J. STONE, Secretary.

R. B. RAYNEY, General Agent, Raleigh, State of North Carolina, Office of Secretary of State, Insurance Department, Raleigh, Feb. 17, 1897.

In compliance with Section 9 of "An Act to consolidate the Insurance Laws of North Carolina," I certify that the above is a true extract from the sworn statement of the American Bonding and Trust Company on December 31, 1896, now on file in this department.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

STATEMENT

Showing the Condition of the American Bonding and Trust Company, December 31, 1896.

ASSETS.

Value of real estate and ground rents owned by the company (less the amount of encumbrances thereon) \$ 15,633.79

Loan on bond and mortgage (duly recorded and being first lien on the fee-simplis) 126,986.25

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THE DAILY TRIBUNE

BY

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

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Invariably Payable in Advance.

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The Tribune Takes the Full Wire Service of the Southern Associated Press.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

An ardent friend of the public schools suggests that the school bills introduced in the Senate by Messrs. Grant and Butler are steps in the right direction. The former, as we understand it, is intended to encourage local taxation, the latter to provide for larger school districts, fewer committeemen, and county supervision. District supervision, it seems, is now considered as out of the question.

It has been suggested that under the present system, increasing the school fund has not been attended by favorable results; but it is not necessary to concede that it is in consequence of enlarging the fund. It appears, however, that in many counties the number of school districts has multiplied more rapidly than the funds have increased. Although the Legislature two years ago increased the school tax from 16 to 18 cents, the average school term has not been lengthened, as the forthcoming report of ex-Superintendent Scarborough will show. In Wake county, for instance, in 1893 the white schools were taught 17 weeks, and the colored schools 15 weeks. In 1896, although the tax was increased, the white schools were taught 16 weeks, and the colored schools 14 weeks. The circumstance that the number of school districts in the county was increased from 138 in 1893 to 152 in 1896 has been suggested as the explanation for the failure to increase the length of the school terms, and it seems to be a quite satisfactory explanation.

In the State there were 4,937 white school districts in 1893; the next year there were 5,123. The average white school district in North Carolina embraces nine and one-half square miles. It is suggested that the districts ought to be larger. If they were sixteen miles square (four miles each way) 3,036 districts would cover the State; and the money paid to white teachers in 1894 (\$418,798), divided among 3,036 districts, would give an average of \$138 to each—enough to keep every school open four and one-half months. In a district of the size suggested, no child would live as far as three miles from his district school.

While increased taxation is clearly desirable, much can be accomplished by intelligent supervision; and it seems that county supervision is the thing.

REFORM SCHOOL.

The reform school measure that passed the Senate yesterday may not be all that philanthropic people could desire, but it is an advance movement in a direction in which thirty-five States of the Union are already in advance of North Carolina. It is hardly to be expected that with the limited means at the command of the State, a thoroughly equipped institution can be established at once; but it is well to make such a beginning as the circumstances will warrant, and trust to the future to enlarge the usefulness of the institution. The reform school will not only fill a long-felt want, but it will comply with a growing demand for some provision for punishing criminal youth, at the same time remov-

ing them from the evil associations of the penitentiary.

There are objections to the bill, it is true; it could hardly have been otherwise. Some of them were pointed out in so clear a light by Mr. Parker that their force could not be denied; and yet the Senate, by a vote of 41 to 8, decided that it was better to do the best it could for the reformation of criminal boys and girls than to give up the undertaking because there were obstacles in the way.

It cannot be doubted that the action of the Senate will be endorsed by the people.

The bill will most likely pass the House with little or no alteration.

IT'S A DIFFERENT OX OF COURSE.

From the Charlotte Observer.

"The Observer's belief, as is well known, is that absolute straightforwardness in political life is the best course in the end. Hence, when Senator Pritchard pledged himself to free silver after standing on the St. Louis platform during the campaign, we felt sure that matters would be made unpleasant for him by reason of this pledge. As far as the last clause of the resolutions is concerned, however, aimed at preventing Senator Pritchard from voting for a tariff bill, which he has all along most earnestly declared he would vote for, it is to be said that clause is most unfair and unjust. We ourselves do not believe the Dingley bill is going to restore or help restore prosperity, but Senator Pritchard does. He has said he would vote for such a bill, and he will, legislative instructions to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course he will hear from his vote in the hustings in the future, but that is neither here nor there. If the Republicans help the Populists pass these resolutions as they stand, it will be a small transaction on their part.

It strikes us that some time prior to the Presidential nominations, Brother Caldwell advocated in the columns of the "Observer" the principle of "sound money" about as it is declared in the Republican platform, or in that of the sound money Democrats, but when Bryan was nominated, he "flopped" to that side of which he endeavors to install Senator Pritchard. How's that, anyhow?

A LOSING FIGHT.

It is not considered probable that the Senate will pass the railroad bill; but if it does, the battle will only begin with the passage of the bill. The lawsuit which the bill proposes to authorize will be a bigger fight than ever was before in the courts of North Carolina. But there

will be more suits than one; for besides attacking a contract that the courts are bound to construe as valid, unless they set aside all precedents, the bill raises questions in regard to the unconstitutional license conditions in the bill. When it is considered the highest courts have passed upon the questions involved, deciding them adversely to the position assumed by the supporters of the bill, it seems impossible to escape the conviction that the State will go into a losing fight with its eyes open. If the bill goes through it will afford occasion for a brief season of glorification; but sooner or later it will bring dismay to its promoters.

A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.

The RALEIGH TRIBUNE, which is booming Col. James E. Boyd, of Greensboro, for a cabinet position, publishes a letter to prove that Col. Boyd was one of the original McKinley men in North Carolina. The letter is from Col. Boyd to Mr. S. E. White. It expresses the hope that the Solid South will be broken and that McKinley will enter the contest for the nomination for the Presidency, and yet it is dated March 10th, 1897. On that day Mr. McKinley had already been inaugurated President of the United States six days. On that day the Solid South had been broken over four months. We hope for the sake of proving our friend, Col. Boyd's "original McKinley man" claims that THE TRIBUNE will revise the date of Col. Boyd's letter to Mr. White. Can't you move the date up two or three years, TRIBUNE? The further up the better.

Now this is unfair. The editor of the *Observer* is too old a journalist and too fair a man not to know, after reading Col. Boyd's letter, that there was a typographical error; that 1897 should have read 1896. It is unnecessary to say anything further, for with Brother Caldwell's well-known reputation as a fair journalist, he will make the correction.

PROFOUND THANKS.

Wednesday morning when the electric light went back on THE TRIBUNE forced and left it in the dark, lamps and candles had to be procured as best we could. We borrowed and begged. We couldn't buy. There was nowhere to purchase. In our dilemma, W. M. Dancy, meat market stand at the city market, took down his big lamp

and cheerfully insisted upon us taking and using it. A thing done at just the right time, and especially when there is a feeling of helplessness stealing over an agitated mind; or, in other words, when a man is "up a stump," "befuddled" and otherwise demoralized, is appreciated to that extent that is positively embarrassing and calls for more than the usual effort to extend grateful thanks. Therefore Mr. Dancy has our profoundest thanks.

THE LEASE.

The following article is to the point, but we are sorry we are unable to give it proper credit, as the name of the paper from which we clipped it has slipped our memory:

The directors of the North Carolina Railroad have leased that road to the Southern for ninety-nine years at a rental of seven per cent. The present lease does not expire for six years; and those who opposed re-leasing at the present time, did so upon the ground that there was ample time, and that so valuable a piece of property should not be re-released until the present lease expired or until the meeting of the Legislature, as the majority of the stock belonged to the State, and that the people, through their representatives, should have a voice in disposing of that fine and valuable piece of property. But the directors and the Governor thought differently and released the road as above stated. Their action has brought down upon their heads the fiercest storms of indignation. Some papers call it a blunder, some an outrage and some a crime. We think all such criticisms and animadversions are unjust, ill-timed and out of place and temper. Gov. Carr and the directors are good men—high-toned, straightforward and incorruptible. They are men of fine sense and good judgment and high ability. They love North Carolina and have her interest at heart, and we know they are as true to their convictions as the rivers to the sea or the stars to the shadows of dark browed night. Being men of such high integrity and fine sagacity and excellent judgment and ripe experience and admirable business qualifications, we think they are well fitted for the duty assigned them, and performed it as honestly and as faithfully and as conscientiously as those who have done who have maligned their motives, and denounced their conduct as a blunder and a crime.

And we regret to see that Col. A. B. Andrews comes in and reaps a share of the odium and obloquy and scorn. This is unjust, and an outrage upon a good, upright, honest, blameless and spotless gentleman. Col. Andrews is Vice-President of the Southern, and as a paid official of this corporation it was his sacred and imperative duty to use his fine powers and high abilities and powerful influence for the interests of his company, provided those agencies came through honest and legitimate channels. Those who know Col. Andrews and the men with whom he was dealing, know that no unfair means and undue influences were employed to bring about the consummation. And our good and excellent Governor is being denounced for his approval of the re-lease. Governor Carr is an honest gentleman and a successful business man. He is a man of ripe experience and hard common sense. His honesty and integrity cannot be questioned. Then why denounce him for doing what he believes is for the best interest of the State, over whose affairs he is now reigning so justly, so wisely, so patriotically and so well.

It may not be out of place to say right here that what we have written is dictated by a spirit to speak in defense of some who have been unjustly assailed and most cruelly denounced, and not as a champion of the rights of the great Southern Railway Company.

The Southern had a just claim upon the Directors of the North Carolina road for another lease of that property, and just at this time, for it was the fine tact and excellent management of such energetic and progressive and liberal minded men as Col. Andrews and his associates which made that property so valuable, and the Directors, no doubt thought it was not only justice to the Southern, but ripest wisdom and keenest acumen to release this fine road, even though it was six years before expiration of present lease, for the reason, which we assigned a week or two ago, that in case of failure of the extension, there might be time wherein to build new connections. If the Governor of the State, the State proxies, and the private stockholders are content, the newspapers ought to be.

SENATOR McCASKEY has been recognized as the leader of the reform school movement in the Legislature, having introduced the bill which

formed the basis upon which was constructed the bill that passed the Senate yesterday. The boys and girls of North Carolina have no warmer friend than Senator McCaskey, and the people no more conscientious public servant.

SPEAKING of Congressman Pearson on the Knoxville Journal says: "Congressman Pearson of the Asheville, North Carolina, district, made a strong fight in the House of Representatives last week, in favor of speedy and prompt mail delivery in the South, in which contest a number of Southern Congressmen took part. They won their point and the South will continue to have fast mail trains just as other sections of the country have."

THE RAILROAD bill that passed the House Tuesday might appropriately be called a bill to promote litigation. That might not be so bad, however, if the State had a just cause of action; but when it is proposed to set aside a contract, made by competent parties, for a valuable consideration, it looks like a scheme to line the pockets of certain lawyers at the expense of the public treasury. When the people fully realize that fact, woe be unto the men who are responsible for the robbery.

THE passage of the Louisa County dispensary bill by the Senate yesterday with but slight opposition presages the enactment of the bill, and also that establishing dispensaries at Goldsboro and Henderson, into law. With dispensaries under local control at the towns mentioned, and also at Waynesville, now in successful operation, the people of North Carolina will have ample opportunity to judge of the merits of the system before the next meeting of the Legislature. If the favorable results that have been predicted are realized, there will be a general demand for dispensaries throughout the State.

MESSRS. CRUMPLER AND BABBITT

"Deny the Allegation and Denounce the Allegator"—They are Prohibitionists.

Representatives Crumpler and Babbitt protest that they did not rise in their seats and make motions for more bottles" in the recent good roads jollification in Charlotte. In fact it develops that both these clever legislators are strong advocates of temperance, and "touch not, taste not, neither handle." However THE TRIBUNE's correspondent did not say what was in the bottles desired by these gentlemen; possibly it was "Adam's ale," or perchance it was "milk." Be this as it may, there are no more conscientious and trustworthy Representatives than Messrs. Crumpler and Babbitt, and THE TRIBUNE gladly makes this statement to remove any impression that they sipped intoxicants while off on the "good roads inspection."

Want to Change Their Names.

Mr. John Pool, of Marion, arrived in the city yesterday, having come, as is said, to apply to the Legislature to change the names of his two boys. According to his story, one of the boys was born when Tyre York was running for Governor; and Mr. Pool being an ardent Republican, named the boy after the candidate. The other boy was named after Oliver H. Dockery, when the "Old War Horse of the Pee Dee" was making his canvass for Governor. The names of the boys were entirely satisfactory to the Pool family until York and Dockery embraced Populism, which was more than Peter Pool could stand. He says the name Tyre's name changed to Mark Hanna; but he has not made a choice of name for Oliver. He is willing to have him named Beelzebub or anything else in preference to the name he now bears.

One More.

The Butler men held one more of their delightful little social gatherings in the Senate chamber last evening. These meetings are devoid of any purpose; they are like the assemblage of some shipwrecked sailors, who, finding themselves deserted by their comrades and cut off from the world, stand rubbing their eyes, gazing purposefully in each other's faces, with despair written upon their countenances, not even daring to hope for the appearance of a sail, which would mean to them salvation, upon the barren waste of water separating them from their country and their fellows.

Alleged Filibuster on Trial.

Philadelphia, Feb. 17.—The trial of Captain John D. Hart, the steamship agent who is accused of setting on foot and devising the means last summer for a military expedition on the steamship Laurada to land men and arms to aid the Cubans in their insurrection against Spain, was resumed in Judge Butler's United States District Court today. Several witnesses testified to having taken out stores and supplies to the Laurada as she lay in the river, but nothing of particular importance in connection with Captain Hart with the expedition was developed.

DEMAND VINDICATION

Directors of the N. C. R.
R. Before the Special Committee.

ANXIOUS TO PUT HOFFMAN ON OATH

CHARGE INTENTIONAL DELAY FOR LEGISLATIVE PURPOSES.

Chairman Cook Can't Get a Quorum to Consider the Joint Resolution—A Report May be Made Friday or Saturday.

The directors of the North Carolina Railroad Company are becoming yet more emphatic in their demand for an investigation of the charges of fraud made against them in the making of the present lease contract with the Southern Railroad Company. Particularly the insinuation in the Governor's message that, if reports were true, fraud had been committed and should be investigated in the courts of law, and the charge that President Hoffman, of the Seaboard Air Line, had not been allowed to bid for the road.

There was to have been a meeting of the special committee to whom the joint resolution for the appointment of the investigation committee has been referred, yesterday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, but there was no quorum present. Only Chairman Cook, Col. Sutton and Mr. Hauser were there, and four members constitute a quorum.

A number of the North Carolina Railroad directors attended the meeting to demand a hearing of the case at once as they are anxious that the investigation shall not fail to materialize during the present session of the Legislature. Those present were Capt. S. B. Alexander and W. C. Alexander of Charlotte; J. S. Manning of Durham; Gen. R. F. Hoke Dr. V. E. Turner of Raleigh; Chas. W. Johnson of Orange and H. W. Fries of Winston-Salem.

While there was no official meeting of the committee, still there was some informal discussion of the situation.

The three committeemen were addressed by Mr. Manning and Capt. Alexander, both insisting that the investigation be not further delayed.

Chairman Cook informed them that the committee had only power to report upon the resolution to appoint an investigation committee, and that they would do that as soon as a quorum could be gotten for the purpose.

The dissatisfaction of the directors was very apparent, and they are not at all backward in declarations charging intentional delay in the institution of the investigation committee. Prominent directors say that there is a plan to not allow evidence to disprove the charges until the present bill to annul the lease is disposed of in the Senate, so that the charges may be made capital for the passage of the bill.

The directors are anxious to get before the committee and bring President Hoffman before it, put him upon oath and force him to acknowledge that he was invited and even urged to submit a bid for the Seaboard to lease the North Carolina Railroad property, and that he declined.

All this they laid before the committee yesterday afternoon, and Chairman Cook assured them that just as soon as a quorum could be gotten together the resolution should be considered. He said that the Representatives were so pushed for time now that it was almost impossible to get quorums for any of the committees. He thinks they may be able to make a report to the House relative to the appointment of the investigation committee Friday or Saturday.

The accused directors, therefore, see no hope of producing this evidence before the pending bill is disposed of by the Senate.

Senate Confirmations.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The Senate today confirmed the following nominations of postmasters:

Georgia—Anne R. Moses, Carrollton;

Texas—Jessie K. L. Reese, Velasco;

Susan P. Hyman, Stephenville.

Old Rip Waking Up.
Greensboro, N. C., Feb. 18.—When it be the return to Republicanism in North Carolina, or whatever it may be, regardless of politics or otherwise, the Old North State, so long known and characterized as Rip Van Winkle, is waking up to the importance of the new legislature.

The delight expressed by the people visited last Friday, and who witnessed the entertainment given by the ladies of that splendid institution, Chas. D. McIver, is only expressive of the great fact that North Carolina has great possibilities.

The county fair was a splendid and instructive, as well as delightfully varied industries, showing not only the various industries of an observation, the Union. It is refreshing to see the exuberance of the committees—men of their State—proud of their daughters' of their past development that she is coming the attraction of all who know of her greatness.

Soon she will have her rolling exposition, the grandest exhibit she can get going into the various capital cities.

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Soon

THE REFORMATORY BILL

(Continued from Second Page.)

SENATE.

The Senate was opened yesterday, with prayer by Senator Atwater. Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

Mr. Auburn—To place James E.

in Johnson county. Passed second reading.

Bill to require the State convicts on the farm, in Anson county, to work a certain road in that county six days in the year, as citizens are required to do. Passed.

Bill to amend and consolidate the acts incorporating the town of Marven, in Anson county. Passed third reading.

Bill to amend chapter 145, section 3, laws of 1885, relating to stock impounding fees in Greenville and Person counties. Passed. It reduces the fees from 25 cents to 10 cents.

Bill to prohibit fishing in Middle Fork creek and French Broad river, in Transylvania county, for two years. Passed.

Bill to prohibit the building of dams or other obstructions to the passage of fish up French Broad river. Passed.

Bill to repeal section 4, chapter 153, public laws of 1885, relating to fishing in Mitchell county. Passed.

Bill to prohibit fish-traps in Neuse river. Passed.

Bill for the relief of P. B. McNeill, of Roberson county. Passed.

Bill to repeal chapter 128, public laws 21885 and chapter 188, laws of 1893. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 426, public laws of 1895. Passed.

Bill to amend section 1, chapter 61, laws of 1877, reducing fees for weighing cattle from 25 cents to 15 cents. Passed.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock today.

Bill to allow Caldwell county to levy a special tax. Passed.

Mr. Clanton introduced a bill to repeal chapter 238, laws of 1889.

Bill to allow Moore county to levy \$10,000 of bonds. Passed second reading.

Bill for the protection of the Pamlico Male and Female Institute. Passed.

Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of the city of Fayetteville. Passed.

Bill for the relief of ex-Sheriff Pittman, of Robeson county. Passed.

Bill to amend the charter of Selma, in Johnson county. Passed second reading.

Bill to require the State convicts on

the farm, in Anson county, to work a certain road in that county six days in the year, as citizens are required to do. Passed.

Bill to amend and consolidate the acts incorporating the town of Marven, in Anson county. Passed third reading.

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Bill to prohibit fishing in Middle Fork creek and French Broad river, in Transylvania county, for two years. Passed.

Bill to prohibit the building of dams or other obstructions to the passage of fish up French Broad river. Passed.

Bill to repeal section 4, chapter 153, public laws of 1885, relating to fishing in Mitchell county. Passed.

Bill to prohibit fish-traps in Neuse river. Passed.

Bill for the relief of P. B. McNeill, of Roberson county. Passed.

Bill to repeal chapter 128, public laws 21885 and chapter 188, laws of 1893. Passed.

Bill to amend chapter 426, public laws of 1895. Passed.

Bill to amend section 1, chapter 61, laws of 1877, reducing fees for weighing cattle from 25 cents to 15 cents. Passed.

Bill to establish a reform school was taken up as the special order. The bill provides for establishing separate schools for the races in such communities as shall offer the best inducements in money or lands, the site to contain not less than fifty acres. The affairs of the institution are to be entrusted to a board of nine directors, with authority to make rules for its government. Boys or girls under fifteen years old, excepting those犯 of crimes for which, under existing law, they may be imprisoned in the penitentiary, are to be sent to the reform school, where they are to be taught habits of industry, and to be so trained morally and intellectually as to make good citizens. The bill appropriates \$20,000 annually for the first two years, and \$15,000 annually thereafter. Speeches were made in support of the bill by Messrs. Scales, McCarter, Ashburn, Mays, Mathews, Anderson, Atwater, and Parker, and in opposition by Messrs. McNeill, Ray and Parker, of Alamance. After two hours of discussion, the previous question was ordered, and the bill passed second reading by the following vote:

Ayes—Abell, Alexander, Anderson, Anthony, Ashburn, Atwater, Barber, Butler, Cannon, Clark, Everhard, Early, Geddie, Grant, Henderson, Hardison, Hyatt, Justice, Lyon, Mautsby, Maxwell, Moye, Morrison, Parry, Parke, Randolph, Patterson, Parsons, Ramsey, Roberson, Rollins, Scales, Sharp of Wilson; Shore, Smathers, Utley, Walker, Wakefield, Yeager—41.

Nays—Barker, Dickson, Mitchell, McNeill, Parker, of Alamance; Ray, Sharp of Iredell; Whedbee—8.

Several senators made remarks explanatory of their votes. The bill passed third reading by a viva voce vote.

By unanimous consent, bills were introduced as follows:

Mr. W. C. T. to declare Leaksville Mercantile Company a corporation.

Mr. Moye—To establish graded schools in Greenville.

A recess was taken until four o'clock.

ALTERNNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session the following bills passed their several readings:

For the relief of John W. Thompson, of Clay county.

To incorporate the Bank of Pitt County.

To provide for working the public roads of Macon county.

To incorporate the town of Star.

To incorporate the town of Harden Cotton Mills.

To establish graded schools in Henderson.

To authorize Hyde county to levy a special tax.

To incorporate the town of Dudley.

To incorporate Stone Mountain railroad.

To establish a ferry on Chowan river.

To establish a dispensary for Louisburg.

To incorporate Tar River and Carolina railroad. Second reading.

To establish graded schools in High Point. Second reading.

To incorporate James Baker Lumber Company.

Requiring the Secretary of State to furnish Supreme Court reports for Yancey county.

Authorizing the collection of arrears of taxes, Cleveland county.

Authorizing the collection of arrears of taxes in Wilkes county.

To prohibit dealing in spirituous liquors within two miles of Miller's Creek church, in Wilkes county.

To authorize the payment of two school claims in Wilkes county.

To authorize the appointment of jurors to assess damages for laying out a road in Wilkes county.

Authorizing the sale of the property of Franklin county.

To transfer John Elks from fourth class to second class pension.

Authorizing the payment of a school claim in Durham county.

Authorizing the appointment of a guardian without bond in Durham county.

Authorizing the city of Charlotte to issue bonds to improve its water supply. Second reading.

To place Jones R. Smith on the pension rolls.

To authorize the payment of two school claims in Wayne county.

To clear the channel of Haw river, in Rockingham county.

To repeal section 311 of The Code. Second reading.

To incorporate the Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias.

To provide for appointment of cotton weighers for the towns of Wadesboro, Lumberton and Marvin.

To repeal the charter of the town of Tarboro.

To extend the charter of Murfreesboro railroad.

To extend the charter of Murfreesboro High School.

To incorporate the town of Bridgersville. Second reading.

To amend the charter of the town of Culler.

Authorizing Rutherford county to work convicts on public roads.

Adjourned until eleven o'clock this evening.

HOUSE.

EVENING SESSION.

The House was called to order for the evening session at 7:30 o'clock. Bills were disposed of as follows:

Bill to amend chapter 20 of The Code, relating to the fence-law. Passed.

Bill to allow the commissioners of Monroe county to elect a tax-collector. Passed.

THE EDUCATIONAL BILL

Joint Committee Hears Argument—Appoints Sub-Committee.

TO DRAFT A COMPREHENSIVE BILL

SENATOR BUTLER TALKS ON HIS PUBLIC SCHOOL MEASURE.

Many Citizens Address the Committee—To Take A. & M. College Out of Politics, Favorable Report—Sub-Committee Meets.

MCKINLEY AND HANNA RECOVERING.

The Buckeye Statesman Will Probably Succeed Senator Sherman.

Canton, O., Feb. 17.—Major McKinley is considerably better this evening. He took, upon the advice of his physician, a short drive this afternoon while the sun was bright and the air warm.

Mrs. McKinley, who has also been suffering with a gripe, accompanied Major McKinley will recover his usual health by the first of next week if he continues to improve and abstain from work. It is not likely that after his recovery he will see many visitors save the few for whom he sends.

Mr. Hanna returned to Cleveland this afternoon. He came to make a friendly call upon Major McKinley, and to ask about his health. Mr. Hanna has recovered his own health, and is in fine condition again. The feeling in Ohio is that he will be appointed to succeed Senator Sherman.

General W. W. Dodge called at noon to speak with the President-elect, and Mr. Hanna about the selection of an escort to accompany Major McKinley from the depot in Washington, to his hotel.

There will probably be no military escort.

NOT FUSION BUT CONFUSION.

Silver Democrats, Republicans and Populists Couldn't Agree.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 17.—The State Convention of the silver Democrats, silver Republicans and Populists was held today to select a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Bench and a Regent of the University. The middle-road Populists under the lead of John O. Zabel, of Monroe, refused to fuse, and held a Convention and nominated Seable for Justice of the Supreme Court, and Robert McDougal, of Hillsdale, and M. O. Graves, of Petoskey, for Regents.

Professor Howell urged the importance of legislating so as to stop the practice of creating small new districts containing less than the standard number, as this practice had the tendency to greatly shorten the school terms. Conditions were such now that the educational funds were constantly being augmented, and yet there was a shortage of the small school districts. All on account of the small school districts. He gave practical illustrations of the advantages of large districts, using as examples the districts of Raleigh township, Goldsboro, Tarborough, and

Ex-Superintendent Scarborough said that it would be impossible for the committee to formulate a law to meet the needs of every section and all conditions and emergencies that may arise; but that he was especially pleased with several sections of Senator Butler's bill, notably, that providing for a township committee supervision for two years, about the time he first entered upon the duties of Superintendent of Public Instruction way back in 1871.

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There was some further informal discussion of the situation, resulting in a motion which was adopted providing that a sub-committee be appointed on the part of the Senate and three on the part of the House, to be appointed to whom both the Assembly bill and that of Senator Butler be referred that they may formulate a bill to embrace the best features of both. Several minor bills, bearing upon State Educational Legislation, were also referred to the same committee, and to be embraced in the proposed bill if they deemed them worthy.

The sub-committee was appointed as follows:

Senators Grant and Butler and Representatives Dockery, Currie and Abernathy.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Immediately after the joint committee adjourned, Chairman Buckley called a joint session of the House Educational Committee and considered the bill introduced in the House yesterday, relating to the government of the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.

Professor Irby appeared before the committee and stated that the bill only sought to put the A. and M. College on the same footing as similar institutions in the State, and as similar schools out of politics. It provides that its management be taken from the Agricultural and Mechanical College and vested in a board of fifteen directors, to be appointed by the Governor, subject to the approval of the Senate.

The committee, on hearing from Professor Irby, decided unanimously to report the bill favorably.

THAT SUB-COMMITTEE.

An informal conference of the newly-appointed sub-committee appointed in the joint session, was held as soon as the House Committee adjourned. It was decided to hold a session as soon as possible. They will be assisted by Superintendent of Public Instruction Mehane, who is, ex-officio, a member of the committee. It is expected that the bill will be ready, and reported to the General Assembly in a very few days.

TEXANS TAKE A WALK

Striking Street Car Men Won't Let Them Ride.

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 17.—The entire system of street railways was tied up this morning by a strike of employees. Not a car is moving. The company recently announced that the pay of extra conductors would be reduced from 15 to 14 cents an hour, and their time would be shown as unsatisfactory to the men, and they protested. The company remained firm, and the men struck. A committee of citizens waited on the employers, and the company in an effort to bring about an adjustment. As a result, the company agreed to pay its men the old rate of compensation for the next ten days, in order to afford every accommodation for visitors in attendance upon the meeting of the International Editorial Association, and the ceremony in connection with the reception of the battleship Texas, and the presentation of a silver service to that ship. The employees refused to agree to this temporary arrangement.

A force from Houston is expected to take the place of the strikers. This may result in trouble. The strike involves about 100 men and 40 miles of railway, on which traffic is now at a standstill.

All efforts to adjust the strike have failed thus far. At a meeting of the strikers this afternoon, a resolution was adopted to the effect that the employees would return to work when the wages in force on February 1st, were restored. To this proposition, the company refused to comply. The strikers are holding secret sessions to-night. Street-car service is suspended on all lines in the city, and not a wheel has moved to-day.

Two Assignments in Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 17.—A deed of assignment was filed at 3:45 o'clock this afternoon by Mr. Cyrus Boisseau, teamster and business man, of Richmond.

The liabilities are placed at \$50,000. W.

Brydon Tennant is the trustee. He as

sends all his real and personal property.

The deed covers a large list of creditors, divided into five classes.

Mr. Waller Scott, furniture dealer,

filed a deed of assignment in the Clerk's office of the Chancery Court this morning, naming C. C. Chapin as

PEARSONS CASTIGATION

Of Appropriation Committee a Subject of Wide Comment.

HE IS NO CHEESE-PARING ECONOMIST

BUT HE FAVERS THE GREATEST LIBERALITY CONSISTENT WITH OUR BEST INTERESTS.

The Following Hot Words Show that the Good Old North State Has an Honest and Courageous Representative.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The severe castigation Pearson gave the Appropriation Committee yesterday, in the debate on the Sundry Civil Bill, has been the subject of wide comment today among the members.

Not a few warmly commend it and expressed admiration for the courage and ability displayed by the fearless Carolinian. "I don't want to be understood," said Mr. Pearson to-day, "as a cheese-paring economist. I am not. I favor the greatest liberality, but the Sundry Civil Bill, as it passed the House under gag yesterday, is profigate and outrageous legislation. Had the opportunity presented I intended to offer an amendment stopping expenditures under the bill, except in cases of urgent public necessity, until the revenues of the government exceeded its expenditures, but under the application of the gag, I was cut off." To the measure telegraphic report may be condensed statement of his remarks in yesterday's debate.

Mr. Speaker, if I had opportunity, I would move to strike out the appropriation of \$400,000 fixed in the bill for the improvement of the mouth of the very river upon which our boat goes. I know it is a useless and an extravagant appropriation. I have appealed to you on this floor for a measure expediting the mails in my section that I knew to be a wise and a meritorious one. But I certainly would not ask what is proposed by this bill, the sum of \$400,000, for the improvement of Winyaw Bay, South Carolina. The collector of customs only takes in \$556 a year, and it will be two million years before he will take in enough to pay the amount of the appropriation provided by this bill, which is only a beginning of the outlay.

Mr. Cooper, of Texas. Where is Winyaw Bay?

Mr. Pearson. It is about 3,000 miles from Keweenaw Bay, for which an appropriation of \$400,000 is also made (daughter), and about a thousand miles from the Yazoo river, which gets \$400,000, and about the same distance from Bayou Teche, in Louisiana, which also gets \$400,000. (Laughter.)

And let me say, respectfully, that I mean no personal aspersion on the members of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, but it is a strange fact, and will be recognized as a fact by the country, that almost every member of the committee has a \$400,000 appropriation for some place, more or less obscure, in his own State or district. If these things are notorious, why not have the manhood to put them upon their passage on their own merits and let them up in this congeries of enormities, in which you can not separate the good from the bad?

Here are sixteen several appropriations of \$400,000 each; but I desire to say, in justice to the chairman of the committee, that he is more modest than the others, and takes only \$398,258 for a place called Dunkirk, which I suppose is the beginning of indefinite appropriations for an unknown time in the future.

Why not allow this river and harbor bill to go to the President as a separate measure and meet the objections he will make to it? Here it is tied up and bound up in such a way that it means, and is obliged to mean, extravagant appropriations for unworthy places, would vote for every one of these important points, and for as much money as is required. But it is hard to me to say to vote either against the whole bill—

Mr. William A. Stone. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. Pearson. Why certainly.

Mr. William A. Stone. What particular river was it you were anxious to have an appropriation made for and failed?

Mr. Pearson. I have never asked for any appropriation for any river. I will say to the gentleman that I live in the Land of the Sky, where we are innocent of harbors and guiltless of rivers.

As to Control of Railroads and Dividends.

Wilmington Messenger. The fight as to the lease of the North Carolina Railroad is merely a struggle between two great corporations to obtain control. The Southern and the Seaboard corporations are vigorously pushing their lines of battle forward seeking to capture and control the very important artery. The question is shall the present controlling power continue to hold and control, or shall another railroad take control? Which offers the better right? In Sunday's Messenger we referred to the lease already made by the Democratic Governor, lately in office, and the directors. We also protested against a lease to any road for 99 years and gave the reason why. Today we wish to say that the question of ownership, (excluding the action of the Governor and directors and the question of duration of leases) deserves to be considered in the light of experience. Which road will probably make the better master? In the management of which road will the interests of the hundreds of private stockholders (we believe there are so many) be best taken care of, conserved? It is a question of great pith and moment to the private stockholders as to the management—the manager. We have had some observation as to difference in railroad roads and will tell something concerning it.

We remark first that the private stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad do not object to the lease to the Southern. They are more closely concerned therefore, in the lease than any other class of citizens. We remark second, that we have had no conversation, had no message, and have received no letter or document or newspaper or anything else from any railroad man. We are writing of our own vol-

ition, without hint or suggestion and after reflection.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad is an excellent piece of property. It is 98 miles long, has steel rails, the track is ballasted, the warehouses are of the best all along the road, and the equipment is excellent. So far as we know all through the last quarter of a century—perhaps through half a century—it has made a surplus above expenditures. During the dullest, hardest times, our impression is, it has made a surplus. Its charter, we also think, requires it to pay its stockholders an annual dividend out of the increment. Has this part of the charter been fulfilled? A thorough legislative inquiry would decide the facts, and ascertain if we are correct in our surmise. We do not purpose the slightest misrepresentation or injustice in any particular, and will be sure to correct if made sensible of any error. During the twenty-five or thirty years dividends have been made now and then. But during those years no dividends were declared and some times not more than 3 per cent., as is our clear impression. No dividends have been given to private (old) stockholders in about four years.

We ask the Legislature to examine the published annual statement through the years of this fine road. We think it will show that every year made above expenses—a surplus running probably from \$80,000 to \$35,000 or more. What became of it? If the private stockholders did not receive the accumulating surplus for years, who did receive it? Was the charter met, carried out in good faith? Let a fair, severe scrutiny be made at this point.

We think that before this road passed under the control of the Seaboard the dividends sometimes amounted to 6 per cent. We know that since about 1874 or 1875, when sold to the Seaboard by Hawkins and his associates, if our memory is not at fault as to date, the road was doing well and paying dividends. Dr. Hawkins in a private circular to the stockholders, about a year before the transfer of ownership, assured the trusting stockholders that the road was in excellent condition, and that in a short time the stock would be at par. That circular is historic, but it is not necessary to dwell farther upon it now.

What is the value of the stock today? We do not know. We do not see it quoted. Whether it is worth 20 cents or 40 cents in the dollar we cannot say. No cautious stockholder would like to sell at ruinous rates, and no wise business man would be willing to buy stock that fetches no money and under present management will probably fetch no money.

We suppose in Wake, Franklin, Granville, Vance, Warren, Halifax and other counties, there are remaining scores of private stockholders, numbering hundreds possibly. Many sold when the transfer was made because advised by Hawkins to sell. Of the remaining stockholders there are doubtless many who are the children and grandchildren of men who either built the road or purchased stock in it long ago. Some, we know, a quarter of a century ago looked to this road for much of the money they lived on. We do not know whether this is changed now. Some we do know are inconvenienced by the course of the management and feel that they have been very unjustly dealt with, even robbed of what justly belongs to them. Let us give one example.

We know a lady with three daughters, all of whom are interested now in this question of dividends. We heard the lady say within a year that she had lost between \$2,300 and \$2,500 in dividends since the road was sold under the control of the Seaboard Air Line. She used to draw \$256 a year and she has lost enough by the withdrawal of this sum to aggregate about \$2,500 or nearly so. If you take this annual payment withdrawn by the road and compound it, you will find that in the last twenty-two or three years, the interest added, would make over \$5,000 lost to this one family that needed this help very much. The stock came from a gentleman who died over forty years ago. Their connections of this lady in the same fix.

What has become of this and all other amounts rightly, righteously due to private stockholders by the management? A sharp, eager, fair scrutiny would show possibly. We have no personal knowledge of how it has been used, but we have reason for saying, based upon what we regard as good evidence, that the Seaboard some years ago leased an unproductive road (in Georgia probably) as a part of its extended line, and that the surplus of the Raleigh and Gaston was used in that direction, to meet the deficit of that leased line. We do not know this, but we believe it correct.

This is true a great wrong has been done to the private stockholders. A gentleman of highest personal honor wrote us nearly four years ago that the Raleigh and Gaston, he thought, would not make a dividend in three years to come, and assigned a reason for his opinion. He was right as to the appointment of Hawkins. In our impression is that it is more than four years now since the last dividend was paid. The lady referred to above, during the four years has been cut off more than \$1,000 in dividends, if we are right as to time. We assume that 6 per cent. could have been declared based on the excellent annual exhibit of the road.

At law can a railroad company take the earnings of stockholders in one road and apply them to another road, in another state? Is it not a violation of a certain interest, and observe the moral law or the laws that govern men under a civil government? Can a member of a merchandizing firm take the profits for the year and invest them in a cotton mill in Georgia or South Carolina, and cut off his partners in the store from all profits or deprive them of all control of what is theirs? Is there an honest, square man in the world who would say that it would be right? How about a railroad misappropriating funds? Is it legal, is it right, is it honest if it is done?

Now we have no personal knowledge, we repeat, that this has been done. We know that dividends have ceased. We know that the road profits good earnings, a surplus. We believe the charter requires an annual dividend when earned. We know that nearly four years ago it was told prophetically that these dividends would stop for three years or longer, and the reason why! We know that stockholders are complaining and disappointed. The only way to find out is by a committee of investigation by the Legislature. A great wrong to stockholders might be right. The road's annual report shows what was the increment. Now what has become of it? If Mr. Pat Moore or Judge Joseph J. Davis were holding and still held stock in the road there would be a suit in the court to try conclusions. We base this upon their past course in regard to the road.

MARRIED.

A Raleigh Young Lady Weds in Florida.

A letter was received in Raleigh yesterday announcing the marriage of Miss Belle W. Upchurch to Mr. John Upchurch. The ceremony was performed at Fernandina, Fla., on Saturday, February 13.

The bride is a daughter of the late William G. Upchurch, who was for

many years one of Raleigh's most enterprising citizens. She has been spending the winter with her uncle, Mr. Nat Upchurch, in the extreme southern portion of Georgia. Here the acquaintance between the two cousins developed into love, resulting in their marriage.

The groom, Mr. John Upchurch, is a member of the Georgia Senate and one of the most substantial men of his section. He is largely interested in the lumber business and other enterprises. He formerly lived in Raleigh, but went to Georgia nearly ten years ago.

The bride has, besides her numerous kinspeople, a large circle of friends and acquaintances in this city. It is a source of regret that Raleigh will remain no longer her home, yet THE TRIBUNE extends to Mr. and Mrs. Upchurch its sincere congratulations.

Boss of the Boneyard.

BY A SYMPATHIZER.

The Butlerites say they will eat no pie, and I will tell you the reason why: Their leader, Butler, now will try To be boss dog of the boneyard.

Butler's a man who never can, Though he may try and try again, And sit up nights and plan and plan, Remain boss dog of the boneyard.

And when they all their race have run, And work at Raleigh all is done, I tell you, it will be fun To look at Butler's boneyard.

And if by chance they all should die Because they will not eat their pie, Should any thinking patriot cry When they all go to the boneyard?

And in that great and awful morn, When Butler stands and blows his horn, They'll be distressed and all forlorn, Still wandering in the boneyard.

THE TRIBUNE PUBLISHING CO.

Articles of Agreement, Certificate of Clerk and Letters Patent.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of engaging in the business hereinafter set forth and described, do hereby enter into articles of agreement for that purpose pursuant to chapter 16 of the Code of North Carolina, entitled "Corporations," and Acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina amendatory thereof, that is to say:

I. The corporation name shall be the Tribune Publishing Company.

II. The business proposed shall be the publication of one or more newspapers, conducting the business of job printing and binding and carrying on such business as is usually done by printing and publishing companies.

III. The place where said business is proposed to be carried on is Raleigh, North Carolina, and such other place or places for branch offices as the Board of Directors may determine.

IV. The length of time desired for the existence of said corporation is thirty years from and after the dates of these articles next entering.

V. The names of the persons who have subscribed for stock in said corporation are as follows: viz.: C. M. Kenyon, C. J. Harris, F. M. Messler, J. B. Hill, and their associates.

VI. The amount of the capital stock of said corporation shall be \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of the par value of \$10.00 each, with liberty to the stockholders to increase the amount of said capital stock from time to time, or at any time, to an amount not exceeding \$50,000, divided into a proportionate number of shares of the par value of ten dollars each.

VII. The said corporation may purchase, lease and hold all such real and personal and other property incident to the business aforesaid and necessary and useful for that purpose the board of directors shall determine, and subscription for stock in said corporation may be paid wholly or in part by the purchase from the subscriber of property at such appraised valuation as may be agreed on between the board of directors and such subscriber.

VIII. The corporation subscribers of stock and stockholders of said corporation shall not be individually or personally responsible or liable for the debts, contracts, pecuniary obligations, engagements or torts of said corporation.

IX. The time and place of the first meeting of the corporators and subscribers for stock in said corporation for purpose of organization is hereby expressly waived.

In testimony whereof, the undersigned have hereunto set our hands, this the sixth day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk Superior Court.

C. M. KENYON, F. M. MESSLER, J. B. HILL.

Subscribing witness:

WILLIAM O. O'NEILL.

NORTH CAROLINA, WAKE COUNTY.

J. D. H. Young, Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, do hereby certify that the foregoing articles of agreement and certificate of incorporation was this day proven before me, the due execution thereof by C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, the subscribers thereto, proven by the oath of William O. O'Neill, the subscribing witness thereto. Therefore, let the same be recorded according to law.

Witness my hand and official seal this the 16th day of January, 1897.

D. H. YOUNG, Clerk Superior Court.

No. 443.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. To all whom these presents shall come—Greeting:

Know ye, That it appears from the certificate from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wake County, that the above named persons, C. M. Kenyon, F. M. Messler and J. B. Hill, hereinbefore on the 6th day of January, 1897, signed and filed Articles of Agreement for the formation of a private corporation before said Clerk, and copy of said Articles of Agreement, duly certified by said Clerk under the seal of said Court, have been filed and recorded in this office, as prescribed in chapter 318 of Acts of 1893.

Now, Therefore, Under the power and authority vested in me by said chapter 318 of Acts of 1893, I do hereby declare the persons, signs and said Articles of Agreement duly incorporated, under the name and style of the Tribune Publishing Company for the period of thirty years from and after the 16th day of January, 1897, for the purposes set forth in said Articles of Agreement, with all the powers, rights and liabilities conferred and imposed by law on such corporation.

Witness, my hand and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at office in the City of Raleigh, this 19th day of January, in the 121st year of our Independence, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Secretary of State.

First-Class Printing in all its Branches.

Book-Binding

IN ALL STYLES.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
RALEIGH, N. C.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871.

The Largest and Best Equipped Printing and Binding Establishment in the State.

If you want QUICK WORK, and in first-class style, send us your order.

EDWARDS & BROUGHTON,
Printers and Binders,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Don't grunt

with stomach-ache.

Get relief

quick

by using

Simpson's Liver Pills

for all stomach ills.

You will save money

and your health,

which is beyond price,

by using the pills

regularly.

Simpson's

Pharmacy,

Pullen Building.

The Mail and Express.

The Leading Evening Newspaper. Stands without a rival in evening Journalism.

Published Daily and Contains ALL THE NEWS OF THE WORLD, the closing quotations of the Stock,

STOCK MARKET DULL

A Sharp Rise in Tobacco
One of the Principal
Features.

THE BEARS WERE PARTICULARLY IN IT
THE MARKET SHOWED SIGNS OF
DOING BETTER.

There Was Not Any Perceptible
Change in Cotton or Any Other
Futures. But the Market Closed
Steady.

New York, Feb. 17.—There was a fall-off in the trading at the Stock Exchange to-day. The sales aggregated 151,166 shares, against 179,000 shares yesterday. Irregularity was the chief characteristic of speculation at the opening, but subsequently the market showed a tendency to improve the result of a sharp rise in tobacco. This stock jumped 3½ per cent. to 72½, and the advance was credited to manipulation. Sugar was erratic, and closed ½ per cent. lower on the day. The reports of fresh competition and realization by a small pool, account for the decline. In the railway list, Northern Pacific officers and the Grangers were quiet, while Hocking Valley and the Anthracites ruled weaker, the first mentioned were bought by foreign houses, about 3,000 shares being taken. Hocking Valley fell ½ per cent. on the revival of the receivership reports. It was stated that the company had not provided as yet for interest due March 1st. Nothing official, however, could be obtained on this score.

The losses in the Anthracite group were far less important, and excited little interest. Among the Gould stocks, Missouri Pacific fell to 19¾; Manhattan was feverish, ranging between 59½-67¾. The belief still prevails in certain circles that the directors contemplate a reduction in the dividend rate. This is being used by the bears, with some effect against the stock. In the last hour, speculation showed firmness on covering of short contracts, but in the final transactions, leading bear operators again sold, and the market in consequence left off steady to firm. There was little news to affect speculation, although believers in higher prices attempted at one time to use the reported improvements in the iron and steel trade to bid up the market for stocks. The falling off in the earnings of the St. Paul road for the first week of February, had no influence and less attention was paid to the Lexow Investigation Committee. The usually active stocks show but slight changes either way. Tobacco gained 2½ per cent. while W. U. and Missouri Pacific lost 3½ per cent.

Bonds were firm in tone. The total sales were \$1,237,000.

(Private Wire of John A. Duncan, No. 207 Wilmington Street, Raleigh, N. C.)

New York, Feb. 17.—Cotton.—The opening in the cotton market to-day was irregular, near months being 2 to 4 points higher and distant months delivered 1 point lower. Subsequently the whole list slowly declined on realizing sales and the absence of buying power. The market closed at net losses of 7 to 10 points, with sales of 149,960 bales, mostly in the main of a local character, but included some buying for Liverpool account, and selling for New Orleans. The news was generally favorable to an advance, but there was more disposition to sell than to buy.

The port receipts were light, and the Southern spot markets were firm and higher in some instances. New Orleans advanced 1½ per cent., but lost this and declined slightly. Liverpool advanced 1-32 on the spot, with sales of 10,000 bales; futures there opened partly 1 point lower, but rallied and advanced one-half to 1½ points. Manchester was dull, but steady. The receipts at the ports were 12,140 bales against 17,756 last week, and 10,539 last year; thus far this week, 56,430 bales against 82,897 thus far last week.

Exports from the ports were 11,118 bales. Houston expects to-morrow, 2,800 to 3,000 against 2,788 last week, and 1,576 last year. New Orleans expects 4,300 to 4,800 last week and 7,831 last year.

Augusta received to-day 391 bales against 1,656 last week, and 253 last year. Memphis, 728 bales against 293 last week, and 582 last year; St. Louis, 172 against 472 last week, and 258 last year. Houston, 1,698 against 5,252 last week, and 2,063 last year.

Charleston and St. Louis advanced 1-16.

MINTYRE & WARDWELL.

New York, Feb. 17.—Stocks.—The stock-market was dull and irregular, with a gradual tendency toward downward prices in some instances. Mississippi and Louisiana were unusually active at a decline of over 1 per cent. The Northern Pacific stocks were exceptionally strong, but the general railway list scored fractional losses. Western Union was dull, but heavy. Manhattan broke over 1 per cent., but later recovered the loss. In the Industrials, tobacco was erratic, rising 3½ per cent., falling 1½ per cent., and ending with a net gain of about 1 per cent. United States Leather Preferred was strong, most of the day on covering by shorts, but yielded near the close. Sugar was unsettled, and after a smart rally on the shorts, ended lower than last night's close. Reports of new competition were widely circulated. The market closed weak under a late renewal of bear pressure.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Wheat.—The wheat market has been quite active to-day, but largely a scalping affair. Scalpers, however, have been more or less whip-sawed, trying to catch the tendency, which, on the whole, has favored higher prices. The feeling at the opening, and immediately following, was firm, with little wheat for sale. This en-

couraged buying. The St. Louis market then turned very weak, declining about ½ cents per bushel, which weakened the feeling, and caused a decline of about ½ cents per bushel. This induced selling by early buyers and floor traders, and 73 cents, more or less, talked of before the session was over. On the decline, however, it was noticed that St. Louis parties were free buyers of July, which resulted in the rumor that the break in that market was due to manipulation, in order to purchase a line of July in this market. When it became apparent that there were no long line buyers for sale, but on the other hand some investments for foreign buying, the sentiment changed, and prices recorded a slow but gradual advance. There was really nothing in the news to influence traders either way. Continental markets were a little lower, with the exception of Antwerp, which was unchanged, ed for spots.

Liverpool was a trifle higher for futures, but unchanged for spots. Total clearances were 334,000 bushels. Cash people claim there is a good inquiry from millers.

Corn—Coarse grains have been featureless. Corn was rather firm, and closes about ¼ cent above yesterday. Oats—Oats were rather neglected, but steady.

Provisions—Provisions suffered considerable depression early on heavy selling of pork by the concern, which purchased some 25,000 barrels day before yesterday. It is presumed that this line was sold out. The principal buyers were packers. Later the market ruled firm and recovered most of the decline.

LAMSON, BRO. & CO.

MONEY MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.—Money on call quiet at 1½ per cent.; last loan at 1½, and closing offered at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3 per cent. Bar liver 64. Seize exchange dull, with a few rates posted.

Total since September 1—net receipts,

4,854 for 60 days; 4,874 for 87 days.

Commercial bills 4,854 for 88 days.

Government bonds steady. State bonds quiet. Railroad bonds firm. Silver at the board neglected.

STOCKS.

American Cotton Oil 11
pref'd 5½

American Sugar Refinery 11½
pref'd 10½

American Tobacco 7½
pref'd 100

Atchison 14½
B & O 15½

Canadian Pacific 54½

C. & O 17

Chicago & Alton 162

C. & B. & Q. 74½

Chicago Gas 76½

Delaware & Lackawana 152½

D. & C. F. 14½

Erie 34½

General Electric 34½

Illinois Central 95

L. E. & W. 16

pref'd 68

Lake Shore 154½

L. & N. 49½

L. N. & A. C. 87½

Manhattan Consolidated 15

M. & C. 15½

Michigan Central 89

Missouri Pacific 20

Mobile & Ohio 21

Nash & Chat 67½

U. S. Cordage pref'd

N. J. Central 98½

N. Y. Central 92½

N. Y. & N. E. 37

N. & W. pref'd 17½

Northern Pacific 14½

pref'd 38

N. W. 104

pref'd 152½

Silver Certificates 64½

Tenn. Coal & Iron 26½

pref'd

Texas Pacific 24½

Union Pacific 24½

Wabash 16

pref'd

Western Union 81½

W. & L. E. 9½

pref'd

Alabama, class A 106

B 103

C 98

La. B. 4's 95½

N. C. 4's 101

6's 122

Tenn. new set. 3's 80

Va. 6's, def 5

Va. T. R. S. 6½

Va. F. D. 62½

U. S. 4's reg. 111½

2's coup 95½

So. Railway 5's 89½

con pref'd 28

S. C. 4's 105

U. S. new 4's, Dec 122½

Coup 132½

TREASURY BALANCES.

New York, Feb. 17.—Treasury bal-

ances: Coin, \$1,24,304,368; currency, \$58,

703,496.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Wheat.—The wheat market showed an inclination to do better to-day. Quite early in the session, in fact, right at the start, shorts began to cover, whilst the disposition to hammer the market was less in evidence than it has been for some time. About noon, there was a slump of ½ per cent. on a break of a half at St. Louis, but the loss was quickly regained, and the position advanced to 74½ per cent. May wheat opened from 74½ to 75½, sold between 73½-74½ and 74½, closing at 74%, ½ per cent. higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was firm and ½ cent higher.

Corn—Corn was quiet, with prices ranging a little higher than at the close yesterday. Naturally, the strength was a gift from St. Louis. May corn opened at 20½-21%; advanced to 23% on 24% and 24½%; ½ per cent. higher than yesterday. Cash corn was steady with a weak market.

Oats—The drift of prices of wheat and corn being in an upward direction, oats, in the absence of anything specially bearish, showed firmness through sympathy. May oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were firmer, and about ½ per cent. higher on light receipts.

Potatoes—This market presented a scene of unusual activity, with a weak and depressed feeling predominating this morning. The receipts of hogs surpassed in number the most liberal estimate, in consequence of which there was a break in prices of the yards. This led to selling of product, weakness following. The strength of wheat caused a rally later in the day. May pork closed 2½-3 cents lower; May lard, 2½ cents lower; May ribs unchanged.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Wheat.—The wheat market has been quite active to-day, but largely a scalping affair. Scalpers, however, have been more or less whip-sawed, trying to catch the tendency, which, on the whole, has favored higher prices.

Reports of new competition were widely circulated. The market closed weak under a late renewal of bear pressure.

Chicago, Feb. 17.—Wheat.—The wheat market has been quite active to-day, but largely a scalping affair. Scalpers, however, have been more or less whip-sawed, trying to catch the tendency, which, on the whole, has favored higher prices.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17.—Leading futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2. Opening. Closing.

February 72½-72½ 73½

May 74½-74½ 74½

July 70½-70½ 70½

September 69 69½

CORN—

February 21½-21½ 21½-21½

May 23½-23½ 23½-23½

July 24½ 24½

September 26½ 26½

OATS—

February 14½ 14½

May 16½ 16½

July 17½ 17½

MESS PORK—

May 7.7½ 7.85

July 7.90 7.95

LARD—

May 3.85 3.90

July 3.95 4.00

SHORT RIBS—

May 4.95 4.024

July 4.05 4.12½

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Feb. 17.—Cotton steady; middling 7 1/16; net receipts, — bales; gross receipts, 1,637 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,798 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; to France, 1,638 bales; forwarded, 350 bales; sales, 902 bales; spinners, stock, 273,702 bales.

Total today—net receipts, 12,140 bales; exports to Great Britain, 11,018 bales; to the Continent, 100 bales; to the Channel — bales; stock, 962,177 bales.

Total so far this week—net receipts,

59,265 bales; exports to Great Britain,

</div

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1897.

THE WEATHER.

Forecast for Raleigh and Vicinity.
Fair; warmer tonight; Thursday, fair.

Forecast for North Carolina.
Fair tonight and Thursday; slightly warmer tonight.

Weather Conditions.

The storm in the Northwest has moved to the Lake region, while the pressure is now high on the South Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen again in the Northwest.

The weather is generally cloudy in the east Lake region and central Missouri valley, but in the south is generally clear and warm.

Small amounts of rain occurred at scattered stations in the past 24 hours and it is snowing at Marquette and St. Paul.

C. F. VON HERMANN,
Section Director.

Personal.

Col. Paul B. Means is in the city. Mr. W. S. Chadwick is in the city.

Solicitor Claud Bernard is in Raleigh. Hon. A. H. Ellen of Winston is in the city.

Mr. Walter Henry and family are in the city.

Mr. W. B. Ellis of Winston is in Raleigh.

Mr. F. L. Fuller of Durham is in Raleigh.

Mr. James Parker of Gatesville is in town.

Mr. H. Hughes of Graham is at the Park.

Mr. S. H. Tucker of Henderson is in the city.

Dr. Wm. A. Monroe of Sanford is in the city.

Mr. A. J. Crampton of Charlotte is at the Park.

Mr. Geo. Hackney of Wilson is at the Yarboro.

Mr. J. L. Shell of Winston is at the Yarboro.

Mr. W. C. Newland of Lenoir is at the Yarboro.

Mrs. F. S. Spruill of Louisburg arrived yesterday.

Mr. J. P. Massemore was in Raleigh yesterday.

Col. B. Cameron went to Stagville yesterday.

Mr. Zack Garrett of Vance county has gone home.

Mr. J. A. Duncan of Apex was in the city last night.

Mr. John A. Gilmer of Greensboro is at the Yarboro.

Mrs. Dr. Blacknall has returned from New York City.

Mr. Ernest Haywood is out of the city on legal business.

Mr. W. D. Wootten of Prongs left for his home yesterday.

Mr. N. C. Goodwin and his company stopped at the Park.

Mr. R. H. Riggsbee of Durham is stopping at the Park.

Ex-Sheriff Smith of Rockingham, N.C., is at the Yarboro.

Miss Annie Rogers has returned from a visit to Wake Forest.

Messrs. O. H. Dockery, Jr., and Settle Dockery are in the city.

Messrs. S. M. Holton and A. B. Duke of Durham are in town.

Mrs. G. B. Alford of Holly Springs spent yesterday in the city.

Mr. T. W. Bickett is here to press the dispensary bill for Louisburg.

Messrs. J. C. Black and W. L. Spence of Cartilage are at the Yarboro.

Mr. Millard Nowell is spending a few days with his friends in the city.

Messrs. Z. L. Lemay and W. L. Fuller of Smithfield are at the Yarboro.

R. J. Reynolds of Winston (the \$100 check man) is in the city lobbying.

Mr. James Webb, Jr., a prominent tobaccoist of Hillsboro, is in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Webb and Mrs. Mary Webb of Hillsboro are at the Yarboro.

Rev. C. N. Field, S. S. J. E. of Boston, is the guest of the Bishop while in the city.

Messrs. T. E. Cheek, N. M. Alston and M. F. Markham of Durham are at the Yarboro.

Sheriff Kearney of Franklin county, one of the most efficient officers in the State, is in the city.

Misses Clate and Edna McCrary, sisters of our young and able Representative from Davidson county, are in the city.

Mrs. Z. V. Walser arrived yesterday. She will now make Raleigh her home. Mrs. Walser was accompanied by Mr. Joe Walser.

Dr. J. D. Jordan passed through the city yesterday for Kinston, Goldsboro and Newbern. He will spend next Sunday in Wilmington.

T. J. Armstrong, of Rocky Point, Pender county, is in the city. He is one of the trustees of the State Penitentiary under the Democratic organization.

Miss Lizzie Ormsby, daughter of Forsyth's popular Republican Representative, W. P. Ormsby, is visiting in the city. She is the guest of Mrs. A. C. Lehman on Saunders street; and will be in the city about a week.

Ex-sheriff R. M. McArthur of Winston arrived here yesterday with a car load of fine horses. He has them stabled at Nixon's. He was driving in Raleigh yesterday afternoon behind a handsome animal which he said was valued at \$1,000.

Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Parker, Miss Parker, Miss Laura Henderson, Miss Burwell, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Burwell, Mr. A. S. Davis, Miss Roberts, Mr. J. Hill Parham, Mr. H. P. Strauss, Mr. J. H. Bridgers, Mr. J. R. Young and Mr. Robert Lassiter, all of Henderson, attended the theatre here last evening.

Governor's Office.

Dr. John Hey Williams of Asheville, N.C., was yesterday appointed and commissioned Surgeon General of the State Guard. He succeeds Dr. Hubert Haywood of Raleigh.

Messrs. James Y. Eaton of Henderson and John Beavans of Enfield were appointed notaries public.

A receipt was yesterday received from New Zealand for some North Carolina Reports shipped to that country.

Hon. O. P. Meares Resigns.

Special to The Tribune.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 17.—Hon. O. P. Meares today sent a letter to Governor Russell enclosing his resignation as Judge of the Eastern Criminal Circuit.

Yours very truly,

J. D. BOYLE,
Private Secretary.

Thanks For the Rabbitt's Foot.

Mr. J. W. Winslow, 316 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N. C.

My DEAR SIR: I am directed by Major McKinley to acknowledge receipt of your recent kind favor, and to thank you for your courtesy in sending him a rabbit's foot.

Yours very truly,

J. D. BOYLE,
Private Secretary.

Local News.

The will of the late Mrs. Emeline Jackson was probated yesterday and G. M. Jackson named as executor.

Marriage licenses were granted yesterday as follows: J. J. Lynn to Emma Edwards; Robt. Horton to Hattie Freeman and Marcellus Baker to Mary Wiggin.

Another Federal prisoner was placed in the Wake County jail yesterday. He was a young white man from Moore county named Allen Jones charged with retailing liquor without license.

Police regulations will now be enforced in Oakwood cemetery every Sunday. This is the decision of the Raleigh Cemetery Association. Hereafter this property will be protected. Let the small boys look out now.

Enrolling Clerk, who was the "cause of it all" in the recent Swinson mutiny, will go on duty today. He has not been needed before, the work of the office not having heretofore been sufficient to require the full force.

NAT. GOODWIN.

The Audience Delighted With the Performance.

A large audience greeted Nat. Goodwin last evening—indeed the Academy of Music was filled. The play was "An American Citizen," by Madeline Lucette Riley. The argument of the play was given in yesterday's TRIBUNE, and it is perfectly useless to attempt any criticism, or rather description, for the whole matter may be summed up by saying, what cannot be said for many shows, namely, that the performance was all it was advertised to be, and Mr. Goodwin is indeed "the king of comedians." The other members of the company, headed by the beautiful actress, Maxine Elliott, were worthy associates with their chief. Those who attended the performance were unstinted in their praises, and pronounced it perhaps the greatest theatrical attraction Raleigh has ever witnessed.

Oratorical Contest.

Unique and handsome invitations have been issued to the third annual oratorical contest of the Pullen Literary Society of the A. & M. College to be held on February 26.

The following are those who will participate in the exercises:

President—C. D. Harris, Raleigh.

Secretary—J. R. Powell, Lenoir.

Orators—W. C. Sugg, Old Sparta; Mark Squires, Lenoir; J. L. Knight, Tarboro; A. H. Olive, Mount Olive.

Marshalls—J. W. Carroll, West Raleigh; Subs: J. B. Tucker, Fair Bluff; G. B. Newby, Hertford; Louis C. Skinner, Greenville; H. C. Irwin, jr., Charlotte; Moore Parker, Raleigh, and Teisakee Sugisita, Hida, Japan.

Don't Get 'Em Mixed.

There are two Representatives in the House by the name of Sutton, and we are glad to say, not related. In our editorial yesterday morning under the head of "Tribune—Daniels—Sutton," we wish to say that this particular Sutton we refer to is not Col. Thos. H. Sutton of New Hanover, and we hasten to apologize; and in this connection we are glad to say that there are few men in the House we have greater admiration for than Col. Sutton—a man true to his convictions and man enough to stand by them through thick and thin; a gentleman and a Representative who is bending every effort to better the condition of North Carolina and her people.

share the same. If you want anything to go in your house, come and see us.

Michigan Democrats in Convention.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 17.—The Democratic State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court and two Regents of the University of Michigan, met in Locker-Hall shortly after noon today. Geo. W. Thompson was made temporary chairman. In his address he said that the defeat of 1896 was the forerunner of victory in 1900. He said the party was defeated by men who should have stood by it; that now they were rid of a bad element and would be better off without them. He also said that they wanted harmony, but not at the sacrifice of principle, and declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1.

At the evening session the following ticket was nominated:

Justice of the Supreme Court—George L. Yapple, St. Joseph county.

Regents of the University—Stanley E. Parkhill of Shiawassee and Thorn Ru-

Important Railroad to Be Built.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 17.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company was held in this city today and the old Board of Directors was re-elected for the ensuing year and the contract for building the road between Columbus, Miss., and Montgomery, Ala., and the Blocton and Warrior coalfields branches were ratified. The meeting was harmonious throughout.

K. P. Installation.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 17.—The Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias of Virginia, met tonight and installed the newly elected officers for the next year.

Trustees to Meet.

There will be a meeting of the Trustees of the University of North Carolina at the Governor's office today at twelve o'clock. A full attendance of the Trustees is desired.

The Weather.

Virginia: Fair, cooler in the evening; westerly winds.

North Carolina and South Carolina: Fair, southwesterly winds.

The Central at Charlotte.

All traveling men pronounce the Central Hotel at Charlotte the leading hotel of the State. Cuisine the finest and all the specialties of the season.

WANTFD TO RENT.—A good four or five room cottage, in good locality; no children.

Address, W., care TRIBUNE.

We have a cash Grocery department in our big department store.

WOOLLCOTT & SON.

A NICE LINE

Fancy and Glass Front Wardrobes

JUST RECEIVED AT

Thomas & Campbell's.

They are the latest designs.



FURNITURE

Also a lot of Screens, Bric-a-brac, Easels, etc.

They are now keeping everything a housekeeper needs and receiving car loads of new things almost every day, which they are selling at manufacturer's prices.

They give special discount on Office Furniture.

A lot of odd pieces of Furniture that does not match with regular suits, they will sell at any price. Infant's Carriages

share the same. If you want anything to go in your house, come and see us.

THOMAS & CAMPBELL.

The Yarboro House,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Under New Management.

Rates, \$2 and \$2.50 per day. Special Weekly Rates.

Free Coach to and from all Trains.

A. J. COOKE, Manager.

R. B. RANEY, Lessee.

Shattered from Stem to Stern.

We've been patient past further endurance. We've been hopeful up to the present moment. But you know as well as we do that we haven't had much winter weather, and with our great stock of Suits and Overcoats at snail-like pace while time is leaping on with giant strides, drives us to desperation. We won't wait another day. We'll sink every ambition—and

Sacrifice every man's Suit and Overcoat in the house in a Herculean effort to make up for the time that's been wasted. We own every stitch of the stock—it's ours to do with as we please. We've no creditors to satisfy—no fears to pacify. But a duty we owe to ourselves shuts out every consideration of profit or cost. We see nothing, think of nothing, strive for nothing, but a release from the load our tables are groaning under. There have been sales of odds and ends; there have been sales of opportunity, but never before has there been a full, complete, entire, magnificent, unmatched stock like this cast loose to the mercies of the people. It is without precedent, because there isn't another collection of clothes like it.

We offer you every Suit and Overcoat as follows:

Suits and Overcoats.

\$10.00 ones go at \$7.50

12.50 " " 9.38

13.50 " " 10.13

15.00 " " 11.25